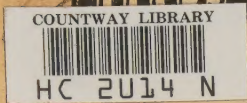


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THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE NURSING RECORD



No. 1523. Vol. 58. [Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper.]

JUNE 9TH, 1917

WEEKLY TWOPENCE.

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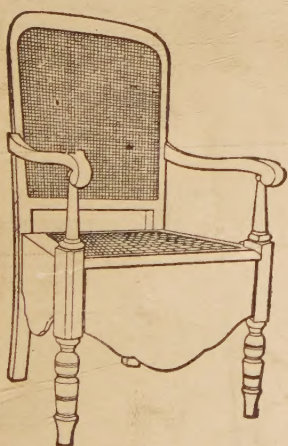
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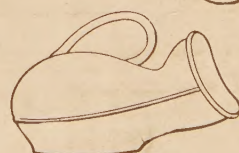
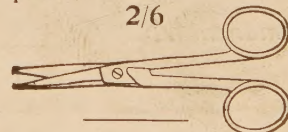
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The Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses

431, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Petition to the Prime Minister.

I, the undersigned, petition that any Bill for the State Registration of Trained Nurses, brought in by the Government, or otherwise, shall provide for the direct representation of the Organised Societies of Nurses in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland on the Provisional Governing Body authorised by Parliament to frame the Rules and Regulations to which the Registered Nurses will have to conform, as provided in the Bill drafted by the Central Committee for the State Registration of Nurses,

Signature

Certificate

Professional Position

Permanent Address

N.B.—Please return this form, when signed and filled in, to the Hon. Secretary, Nurses' Petition, 431, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

Displayed Announcements are charged 6s. per inch.

Appointments Vacant, from Institutions and others (24 words)...	s. d.	
Quotations for a series on application.	3 0	6d. for every additional 7 words.
Situations Required, from Nurses only, 24 words (per insertion) ...	1 0	
Ditto (Three Insertions)...	2 6	6d. for every additional 7 words.

Advertisements cannot be received later than Wednesday, 10 a.m.

Editorial Communications to be addressed to the Editor, 20, Upper Wimpole Street, London, W. 1.

N.B.—All communications in respect to Advertisements or business matters must be addressed to

The Manager, THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING, 431, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.

Phone—1712 Gerrard.

HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW
VACANCIES, ETC.CHELTENHAM GENERAL HOS-
PITAL.

The Board of Management invite applications for the post of MATRON. Commencing salary, £80 per annum (rising by annual increments of £5 to a maximum of £100), with Board, Lodging and Washing. Candidates, who must have been trained in a General Hospital and have had some experience in housekeeping, are requested to forward their applications, stating age and previous appointments, accompanied by copies of recent testimonials, to the undersigned, at the Hospital, on or before Wednesday, 20th June, 1917.

Personal canvass of the Board is expressly forbidden.

By order,

W. H. HEAD,
Secretary.
136

BOROUGH OF HARWICH.
CHARGE NURSE ISOLATION HOS-
PITAL.

The Town Council require the services of a CHARGE NURSE for the Isolation Hospital.

Candidates must have had three years' General training and Fever experience.

Salary at the rate of £45 per annum. No Uniform provided, but Board, Laundry, &c.

Applications to be sent to me not later than 13th JUNE.

A. J. H. WARD,
Town Clerk.
143

GLOUCESTER UNION.
APPOINTMENT OF A SENIOR
CHARGE NURSE.

The Guardians of the above-named Union desire the services of a SENIOR CHARGE NURSE.

Candidates must have had three years' training, and must hold the C.M.B. certificate.

The salary will be at the rate of £37 10s. per annum, rising to £40 at the end of the first year's service; together with Rations, Apartments in the new Nurses' Home (now newly furnished), In- and Out-door Uniform and Washing.

Applications, to be made upon forms to be obtained of me, the undersigned, and which will be sent on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, accompanied by not more than three testimonials of recent date, must reach me not later than the first post on FRIDAY, the 15th day of June, 1917.

By Order,

H. ALLEN ARMITAGE,
Clerk to the Guardians.

Union Offices, Gloucester,
5th June, 1917. 134

HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW VACANCIES
ETC.—continued.

YORK UNION.

CHARGE NURSE.

WANTED, a CHARGE NURSE for the York City and District Infirmary, with three years' training in a Hospital or Poor Law Infirmary.

Two hours' leave daily, and one day's leave each week.

Salary £34 per annum, rising to £36 after twelve months' service, with apartments, board, laundry, and material for indoor uniform.

Applications, upon forms to be obtained at my Office, must be returned not later than the 19th JUNE, 1917.

GEORGE SYKES,
Clerk.

Union Offices,
Museum Street,
York. 130

STAFF NURSES WANTED.

Salary £30, with Uniform.

Apply MATRON, Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney Road, N.E.

132

PERTH WAR HOSPITAL.—Extension of building. STAFF NURSES WANTED, fully trained. Salary £40, rising £2 10s. yearly to maximum of £45. Uniform provided. Apply, with copies of testimonials and Matron's name for reference, to MATRON, Perth War Hospital, Glasgow Road, Perth. 142

CAMBERWELL INFIRMARY,
LONDON.
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

PROBATIONERS WANTED.

The Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, invite applications from persons desirous of becoming PROBATIONER NURSES at their Infirmary, Brunswick Square, Camberwell.

Candidates must be single or widows without encumbrance, between 21 and 30 years of age, well-educated, active, industrious, and thoroughly trustworthy.

For the first three months they will be considered on trial without payment, and at the end of that period, if found suitable, will be appointed as from the date of entering on trial, at a remuneration of

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ETC.—continued.

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CHARLES S. STEVENS,
Clerk to the Guardians.

Guardians' Offices,
29, Peckham Road, S.E.
30th May, 1917. 131

WANTED, at Edmonton Infirmary, 77, Bridport Road, Edmonton, N. 18, a FEMALE MENTAL WARD ATTENDANT (uncertificated). Salary £28, rising £2 annually to £30, with Board, Lodging, Washing and Uniform. Apply, with stamped addressed foolscap envelope, to F. SHELTON, Clerk, White Hart Lane, Tottenham, N. 17. 141

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDER-
LAND.

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Applications are invited for the appointment of a NURSE or TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR, with experience of Tuberculosis.

Salary £100 per annum, with an allowance of £9 for Uniform.

Experience in District Nursing will be deemed a recommendation.

Applications, stating age, training, and experience, previous and present appointments, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials (which will not be returned), to be delivered to the undersigned not later than SATURDAY, 9th June next, endorsed "Nurse."

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, until after the first selection of candidates by the Committee, will disqualify.

H. CRAVEN,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Sunderland,
25th May, 1917. 144

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

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HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW VACANCIES ETC.—continued.

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Forms of application, to be obtained from the undersigned, must be returned, with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, not later than **MONDAY, 11th day of June, 1917**, and endorsed "Health Visitor."

O. HALL,

Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall,
Stonehouse, Plymouth.

26th May, 1917. 145

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APPOINTMENTS VACANT.

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HOUSEKEEPING SISTER REQUIRED immediately. Salary, £45 and Uniform. Apply, with testimonials, to the **MATRON**, Royal Infirmary, Sunderland. 135

NIGHT SISTER WANTED (in June). Children's experience essential. Salary £45-£50, with materials for Indoor Uniform. Apply, with photo and copies of testimonials, to **LADY SUPERINTENDENT**, Jenny Lind Hospital for Sick Children, Norwich. 147

CHARGE NURSE. Capable Hospital Manager. Apply, stating salary required, with references and photo. Also **PROBATIONER.** Salary £16 and £18. **MATRON**, Borough Isolation Hospital, Stafford. 148

APPOINTMENTS VACANT.—continued.

THE LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL AND RESCUE HOME, STAFF NURSE REQUIRED. Salary £30 per annum, with Board, Lodging, Washing, and Uniform. Preference given to one interested in Rescue work. Apply to the **MATRON**, 283, Harrow Road, Paddington, W. 133

STAFF NURSE WANTED (June 30th) (10 beds). £25-£30, Uniform material. Probationer kept. Good surgical work. Apply **MATRON**, Cottage Hospital, Felixstowe. 150

BRADFORD INCORPORATED NURSES' INSTITUTION—WANTED, NURSES for increased staff. Three years' training essential. Additional Fever or C.M.B. certificates preferred. Salary £40, Indoor Uniform. Apply, with photo and copies of testimonials, **MATRON**, 110, Manningham Lane, Bradford. 137

NOTTINGHAM AND MIDLAND EYE INFIRMARY. WANTED, a Trained NURSE with Ophthalmic experience. Apply **MATRON**, enclosing photograph and testimonials. 124

TEMPORARY NURSES REQUIRED. Salary rate £34. Apply, stating age and experience, to **MATRON**, Isolation Hospital, Letchworth, Herts. 151

ASSISTANT NURSE REQUIRED with two years' training. Also **PROBATIONER.** Salary and Uniform provided. Apply **MATRON**, Victoria Hospital, Deal. 152

ASSISTANT NURSES. Good Fever experience essential. Uniform. £24, increasing. **MATRON**, Isolation Hospital, Stroud. 153

BRIGHTON BOROUGH SANATORIUM—PROBATIONERS REQUIRED for Phthisis and Fever Wards. Strong and well educated. Salary £16 to £20 and Uniform. Certificates of Fever Nurses' Association after two years' training. Apply to the **MATRON**. 154

PROBATIONERS WANTED. Must be well educated. Term of training three years. Lectures, certificate. Age 20 to 30. Salary £10, £12, £18. Apply to **MATRON**, Infirmary, and Dispensary, Warrington, Lancs. 155

PROBATIONER WANTED in July. Must be well educated. Salary first year £10, second £12, and Uniform. Apply **MATRON**, Victoria Infirmary, Northwich, Cheshire. 156

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions to the Editor should be addressed to her at
20, UPPER WIMPOLE ST., LONDON, W.1.
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APPOINTMENTS VACANT.—continued.

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MIDDLESBROUGH DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.—REQUIRED three years' trained **NURSES**. C.M.B. cert. desirable. In and Outdoor Uniform, Board, &c. Salary, £33, rising to £40. Apply to **SUPERINTENDENT**. 16

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Full instruction given.
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MISS HASTINGS, 20, Dublin Street. 88

G E N E R A L H O S P I T A L , B I R M I N G H A M .**SCHOOL OF MASSAGE.**

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THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED
THE NURSING RECORD
EDITED BY MRS BEDFORD FENWICK

No. 1,523.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1917.

Vol. LVIII.

EDITORIAL.

PROFESSIONAL RED CROSS GOVERNMENT.

The advent of the Units of American nurses in this country affords an opportunity of learning in detail the method of Red Cross organization in the United States.

It is well known that this organization, centralized in the beautiful Red Cross Building at Washington, is in professional hands, with Miss Delano as Chairman of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, and Miss Noyes as Director of the Nursing Corps. The Units, are drawn from the same institution, so that the members work together with the ease characteristic of a trained staff well acquainted with each other's methods. In peace time their organization is under the Red Cross, but, in time of war they are directly under the War Office as Reserve Army Nurses.

It is interesting to learn the procedure which must be observed before a nurse can be enrolled under the American Red Cross. She must have been trained in a general hospital containing beds for men, with an average of not less than fifty occupied beds; she must be endorsed by the Superintendent of her training School and by her Alumnae Association, which is required to fill in a form signed by the President and Hon. Secretary, and in which explicit questions are asked as to the dignity, energy, education, and personal appearance of the candidate, and whether she is a member in good standing. If she is unknown personally to those signing the form a personal interview is essential, and she must be registered in the State to which she belongs if a State Registration Act is in force there. If these forms are in order, the application goes forward through the local and State Red Cross organizations to Washington, when the candidate is usually accepted.

With her application form the candidate is

required to send in an essay on Red Cross Nursing, so that it will be realized that the qualifications required of the Red Cross Nurses are high, yet, in time of peace, some 8,000 nurses were enrolled, a number largely augmented now.

In regard to voluntary aid the Nurses' Aids, are, like the Nurses, enrolled under the professional heads of the Nursing Department at Washington, and selected by the Matrons. They have a definite amount of theoretical instruction and an insight into practical ward work before enrolment, and their name places them definitely in the position to which they belong as Nurses' Aids. In this way a great deal of willing and useful material is brought into line, and under professional control. The untrained commandant, wearing the uniform of the trained nurse, and assuming the duties of hospital Matron, with authority, recognized and supported by the War Office, over the skilled and trained nurse is an unknown quantity in American Military Nursing. The War Department in the United States recognizes for work on its Reserve in war time only those nurses who are recommended to it by the American Red Cross, and whose qualifications have been investigated and approved as prescribed.

Again, in organizing their Units for active service the American War Department have sent only graduate nurses, rightly holding—with true American perspicuity as to the value of the dollar—that only the best is worth paying for, and while this decision has caused some disappointment, there can be no doubt that it is a wise one. Money which is well spent on placing the services of the trained and tested nurse at the disposal of the sick and wounded, may be ill spent on a person, who may break down under a strain which should only be imposed on a seasoned worker.

OUR PRIZE COMPETITION.

NAME SOME OF THE CAUSES OF THE GREAT MORTALITY IN INFANTS AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM.

We have pleasure in awarding the prize this week to Miss Catharine Wright, Dryden Road, Bush Hill Park, Enfield.

PRIZE PAPER.

The great infant mortality of to-day arises from various causes, some more remote than others.

One of the chief causes of this mortality is due to disease: syphilis in one or both parents, which is not always apparent, but which has such disastrous effects on the mother and child.

Another cause is that of premature births, caused by disease, overwork, debility, or shock to the mother, resulting in the untimely arrival of a puny, frail infant, whose hold on life is so slight that, even given good conditions, this hold is easily relinquished in a few hours, days, or weeks.

Other causes are artificial feeding; unsuitable, wrongly prepared, or unclean food, given in too large and irregular feeds, causing digestive disturbances, followed by mal-nutrition, pain, sickness, and collapse.

Summer diarrhoea is a very grave menace to our infant life; it spreads with rapidity, especially in large towns with a dense population, and unless prompt measures are at hand, the result is fatal to many babies.

The epidemic diseases of measles and scarlet fever claim a great many lives of the infants, or leave (if the children survive) grave affections which very much reduce health in later life.

All these causes are largely remedial, and much expert scientific and philanthropic knowledge is brought to bear intelligently on the subject, resulting in agencies which are a great asset in the education of the women and mothers of to-day, but there is yet much to learn and to teach, and it is in the hands of nurses and midwives to give this teaching, in a way that will bring this knowledge in a simple, direct manner to the public at large and to the mothers themselves, now and in the future.

The expectant mother must be encouraged to book at an early date with her nurse-midwife, who will teach her how to obtain the best hygienic conditions for herself and the future child, and if there is any predisposition to disease, this can be treated in the early stages by a medical practitioner, who will prescribe treatment, with the best results.

Breast-feeding must be insisted upon, unless it is quite certain that other conditions are advisable. In the early stages of pregnancy the breasts must be cared for, with that end in view, and, as a rule, with splendid results to both mother and child.

Weaning should be avoided in the very hot weather; better to breast-feed the infant a little longer than run the risks of artificial feeding and its dangers.

Food for the mother is of vital importance, and the communal kitchens of to-day supply a great need by giving, cheaply and in a well-cooked way, suitable and nourishing food.

If artificial feeding is employed, then the source of the milk supply must be pure and clean; all utensils used kept scrupulously clean and covered from contamination by dust or flies.

The housing arrangements and sanitary fittings should be in good order and of the simple kind, easily cleaned; there must be an ample water supply, good ventilation and drainage.

Every infant should have its own basket or cradle, which can be placed out of doors in suitable weather during the day, and at night placed in a suitable position, thereby avoiding any danger of suffocation.

Attendance at the school for mothers cannot fail to be of use and of benefit to mother and child. Here early defects can be remedied, and the child's general health kept under supervision. Later the crèche, where the working mother can leave her baby, is simply splendid, the babies having the best of food and air, regulated to their requirements.

The senior girls in the schools are the future mothers; they can be taught, by simple demonstrations, a hygienic care of themselves, resulting in a higher standard of morality, which will be of inestimable value to themselves in after life and to the children who are to follow.

HONOURABLE MENTION.

The following competitors receive honourable mention:—Miss J. G. Gilchrist, Miss L. C. Cooper, Miss J. E. Taylor, Miss A. Phipps, Miss Dora Vine, Miss M. Robinson, Miss M. B. Browne, Miss M. M. G. Bielby.

Many of the papers sent in this week were admirable.

QUESTION FOR NEXT WEEK.

What are the incubation periods of measles, scarlet fever, whooping-cough, enteric fever, and typhus fever? Also state the common length of the diseases, and the length of the period of infection.

NURSING AND THE WAR.

Not since Queen Victoria decorated heroes of the Crimean War has the Sovereign of these Realms held an Investiture in Hyde Park until Saturday last, when the King, accompanied by Her Majesty the Queen, Queen Alexandra, and other members of the Royal Family, decorated men and women for valour and heroism. Others received decorations because those who had earned them had not only rendered very conspicuous services, but given their lives for the Empire.

It was a very impressive scene and the following nurses were honoured by taking a personal part in it and receiving the decoration of the Royal Red Cross from the King.

FIRST CLASS.

Superintending Sister Miss Flora Tindal Greig.

We reproduce a photograph, which is of great interest, of Members of the T.F.N.S. at the Second London General Hospital who have received the R.R.C. or been "mentioned for valuable services," taken prior to Miss Darbyshire's departure for India, and Miss Riddell's departure for France. They are:

Back row.—Sisters Miss McLennan, A.R.R.C.; Miss Dunsford, A.R.R.C.; Miss Boulter, A.R.R.C. Staff Nurses Miss Waite, Mentioned for Service; Miss Walsh, A.R.R.C.; Miss Glover, Mentioned for Service. Sister Mrs. Bryce Murch, Mentioned for Service. Staff Nurse Miss Orr, A.R.R.C.



MISS RIDDELL, R.R.C., MISS DARBYSHIRE, R.R.C., AND DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE T.F.N.S.

British Red Cross Society.—Matron Mrs. Elizabeth Wakeling Gold Medallist, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Civil Nursing Service.—Sisters Amy Williams and Mary Wright, Nurse Laura Willans.

Brunot Ambulance, Cambrai (late).—Nurse Marion Mole.

Canadian Army Nursing Service.—Nursing Sister Grace Gray.

Australian Army Nursing Service.—Matron Ethel Strickland, Sister Bertha Williams.

New Zealand Nursing Service.—Sisters Annie Buckley, Kathleen Davies, and Fanny Speedy.

South African Military Nursing Service.—Nursing Sister Mary Barber.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Decoration of the Royal Red Cross on the undermentioned Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service:

Front row.—Sister Miss Hildyard, A.R.R.C.; Asst. Matron Miss Peppler, A.R.R.C.; Matron Miss Riddell, R.R.C.; Principal Matron Miss Darbyshire, R.R.C.; Sister Miss Padbury, A.R.R.C.; Staff Nurse Miss Cowie-Mitchell, A.R.R.C.

AMERICAN RED CROSS.

An American Red Cross Committee is now being formed in London, and officially recognised in Washington, to keep in touch with the American Hospitals on this side and to supply their needs, including the care of sick nurses. We learn that the Hon. Arthur Stanley, Chairman of the British Red Cross Society, who was invited to give his opinion at a meeting at which its organisation was discussed, remarked somewhat pathetically that he had given a good deal of advice which the American Red Cross had not taken, and he saw no reason to suppose that it would be taken now.

OUR AMERICAN COUSINS ARRIVE.

Still they come, these Units of American Nurses, well trained, registered women, with the sane, self-respecting, professional outlook on life begotten in the atmosphere of the greatest democracy in the world, together with a charming courtesy and friendliness for their professional sisters.

The two Units which arrived in London last week, each including 65 nurses, and a dietitian, are the Pennsylvania Hospital Unit, Base Hospital No. 10, United States Army, of which Miss Dunlop, Superintendent of Nurses at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia (the oldest hospital in the United States), is Matron, and the Missouri Unit, Base Hospital No. 21 United States Army, affiliated to Washington University, with Miss Julia C. Stimson, M.A., R.N., as Matron (Chief Nurse).

Estelle L. Dawson, Harriet Davis, Catharine Edwards, Bertha Elliott, Harriet Ellis, Elizabeth B. Eckman, Amina Fuhrman, Sara A. Fidler, Elizabeth French, Amanda D. Faunce, Helen Fairchild, Jennie Gault, Olive Grissinger, (Mrs.) Helen Gage, Eva Gerhard, Georgie E. Hendrickson, Ellen J. Hobbs, Clara Hollings, Mary Hodgson, Anna L. Hood, Emily A. Holmes, Helen Hacking, Ada Hanson, Utie Kleibschedel, Lucy Krumanocker, Ruth Krumanocker, Elma Lofgren, Edith M. Moore, Jennie MacNeal, Helen Grace McClelland, Elizabeth O'Neill, Estelle Warner O'Brien, Elizabeth Powell, (Mrs.) Julia S. Phillips, Caroline Robelin, Alice Hough Ralston, Romano Reading, Mary Rodgers, Effie Replogle, Isabella Stambaugh, Ida M. Swartz, S. Annabell Smith, Gertrude C. Smith, Helen Smith, Elizabeth Silvernell, May Smith, Ella H. Tomlinson, Elizabeth M. Tait, Elizabeth Voltz, Sarah E. Voris, Florence E.



MISS MARGARET A. DUNLOP, R.N.



MISS JULIA C. STIMSON, M.A., R.N.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL UNIT.

BASE HOSPITAL NO. 10, UNITED STATES ARMY.

The Pennsylvania Unit is under the professional direction of Major Richard Harte, Surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, Major M. A. De Laney being the officer of the regular Army in administrative command. Of the Nurses, 48 are graduates of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, of which the front gate has never been officially opened since Lafayette passed through.

The following nurses compose the Unit:—

Miss Margaret A. Dunlop (Matron), Misses Carrie S. Albright, Martha M. Andrews, Florence M. Burky, Nell Beck, Selena Black, Annie Baird, Mary Byer, Helen Cole Carter, Mary Cushen,

Wagner, Hazel Williams, Mina Zerbe, and Ada Zimmerman; Miss Florence Bettman (Dietitian), and Misses Catherine Farrell, Helen D. Krumbaar, and Ruth Harter (Civil Employees and Secretaries registered with the American Red Cross).

THE MISSOURI (ST. LOUIS) UNIT.

BASE HOSPITAL NO. 21, UNITED STATES ARMY.

The members of this Unit are drawn not only from St. Louis, but ten from Kansas City and two from Hannibal, Missouri. The Unit is commanded administratively by Major James D. Fife, and the Director of the professional staff is Major F. J. Murphy, professor of surgery at Washington University. The Matron, Miss Julia C. Stimson, was trained at the New York City Hospital, under

Miss A. W. Goodrich, and is now Superintendent of Nurses in the Washington University Training School, St. Louis.

The following nurses compose the Unit:—

Miss Stimson (Matron), Misses Mae Auerbach, Lulu Bender, Byrd Boehringer, Nellie Boothby, Harriet Carfrae, Estelle Claibourne, Flora Cleland, Ruth Cobb, Jessie Collins, Esther Cousley, Constance Cuppaidege, Frieda Damm, Edith Dangerfield, Margaret Davison, Anna Deuser, Louise Dierson, Joyce Ely, Lena Fabick, Geneva Farmer, May File, Hazel Flint, Olive George, Emma Habenicht, Saidee Hausmann, Nellie Heinzelman, Mary Ellen Hill, Louise Hilligass, Eunice Holmes, Idle Idle, Louise Jark, Marie Kammeyer, Florence Kiefer, Louise Kieninger, Flora Kober, Olga Krieger, Nell Kuhn, Bertha Love, Anne McCulloch, Ruth Morton, Anastasia Mosier, Myrtle Nash, Ruth Page, Jeannette Parish, Cordelia Ranz, Ola Reed, Laura Rider, Florence Russell, Martha Sander, Dolly Schmidt, Minnie Scott, Olive Serafini, Nina Shelton, Ethyl Smiley, Marion Spiess, Mary Stebbins, Mary Stephenson, Hattie Swift, Mance Taylor, Genevieve Tetrault, Mary Weise, Anna Westman, Olive Wilcox, Catharine Murphy, and Miss Rachel Watkins, Dietitian.

Miss Dunlop received the call to mobilize on the Sunday evening, during the Nurses' Convention week at Philadelphia, and as she had on hand the organization of a great Red Cross meeting on the following evening, in which a hall holding easily 3,000 people was crowded out, could do nothing else till that was over. But the whole Unit was mobilized by the following Friday, signed the Muster Roll for two years' service as Reserve Army Nurses, and thenceforth, until the official order was received to entrain, the members had to report three times a day. Eventually they embarked at New York, where they met the Missouri Unit, and crossed the ocean without any misadventure. Miss Dunlop regards the arrangements made in the event of attack by submarines as a triumph of organization. Each person knew exactly to which boat she must proceed. Supervisors were appointed to be responsible that each nurse was in her place and to report to Miss Dunlop, who was responsible for the whole number. Each nurse had for two days to carry her life-belt with her, and Miss Dunlop, in addition, was provided with a belt furnished with a bottle of whiskey, a bottle of water and a whistle. It was proved that the men who had furthest to come could arrive at the boats in 1½ minutes.

Miss Dunlop recalls with a smile that as a young graduate she was told off with a colleague during the visit of Mrs. Bedford Fenwick (then the President of the International Council of Nurses) to Philadelphia in 1901, to shew her Independence Square, and other points of interest. She relates that Mrs. Fenwick was so well up in American history, and asked so many questions which they could not answer, that they went back and read up the history of their country.

In 1912, with Miss Milne, she attended the

meeting of the International Council of Nurses in Cologne, so that she is in touch with the members of that great organization, and its uplifting influence throughout the nursing world in all the affiliated countries. She has also spent some months, since the outbreak of war at the American Ambulance in Paris.

Since their arrival in London the members of the Units have made the best use of their time in seeing and visiting places of interest. They attended a service at St. Paul's when the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes were draped together, they were present in the Park on Saturday at the Investiture by the King, and excellent seats were put at the disposal of half their number by the authorities. They subsequently attended the Empire Day Service at St. Paul's. On the invitation of Mrs. Waldorf Astor they have visited the hospital at Cliveden, they have been entertained by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Chairman of the American Red Cross in this country, and they have had many theatre tickets sent to them of which they have availed themselves to the full. They are at the same time looking forward to their work for the sick and wounded, as soon as they receive their orders for active service.

The number of Hospital Units organized under the American Red Cross is thirty-six. These Units in war time are attached to the War Department of the United States Army and form a Reserve, not only of personnel, but during the past year have been supplied with a full hospital equipment.

The services of six of these Units have now been placed at the disposal of the British Government at the request of the British Commission, which recently visited Washington, but as they will staff hospitals already in working order, they have not brought their full equipment.

On Wednesday May 30th the Harvard Unit (Matron Miss Hall) United States Army, and the Presbyterian Hospital Unit (Matron Mrs. Christie) left London for France amidst a shower of good wishes.

M. B.

FRENCH FLAG NURSING CORPS.

Women War Workers, edited by Mr. Gilbert Stone, contains accounts contributed by representative workers of the work done by women in the more important branches of war employment. A most interesting book, worthy of review. Part II, *Works of Mercy*, opens with an article, "Nursing at the French Front," by Miss Grace Ellison, founder of the F.F.N.C. It is sympathetic, very well informed, descriptive and not devoid of humour, and does full justice to the pioneer work of a Corps of British nurses, which, in spite of overt opposition in high quarters at home, has won keen appreciation and warm praise from those associated with the Sisters in France. Miss Ellison

knows and loves her France, and her chapter in *Women War Workers* has been reviewed with well-deserved praise. The book, which costs 3s. 6d., is published by George G. Harrap & Co., 2 and 3, Portsmouth Street, Kingsway, London, W.C.

A Sister writes:—"We have been exceedingly busy ever since the two Sisters went on leave—is it not always the case when one risks taking a holiday? . . . Both the *deuxième* and *troisième* corridors present the most picturesque mixture of races you could imagine. Senegalese and their still darker neighbours from Soudan, Somalis who won't look or speak to the 'inferior' Senegalee; tall, graceful Arabs, lithe as young race-horses, and quaint yellow Annamites with black teeth and almond-shaped eyes. One poor little mite of fifteen was brought to us the other night in a dying condition with acute pneumonia. The little thing reminded us of a sick baby, so helpless and miserable looking. The Annamites are making the roads near the front; they speak very little of any language but their own. We hope the tiny one is going to pull through. He is still alive; in fact, a degree stronger. . . .

"We had been greatly looking forward to apple blossom time in Normandy, and strangely enough we positively have hardly had time to more than peep at the blossoms through the Ward window. From my bedroom window I have the most charming view of black and white houses, and a far-away horizon of trees and meadowy hills. Now the colouring is perfect. Pale pink may blossom, blending with lilac purple and white, and the golden clusters of laburnum, with the lovely pale purple of the wistaria, complete the loveliest sight one could desire. . . . Alas! yesterday suddenly came the heavy rain and carpeted the bouvelard with fallen petals of rose and purple and white."

Normandy in May! A Paradise of flowers. Out of the war zone, an exquisite environment in which to tone up mental and physical wrecks. We wonder how its tender greenness and delicate glories impress the men from the lands of "burning suns and sands."

THE NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO OUR PERMANENTLY DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Permanently disabled! While the words are falling glibly from our tongue, the full realisation of what they mean is daily, hourly coming home to thousands, and tens of thousands of husbands, sons, and brothers of our land. Never again in the old occupation, the old sport, the old free independence. There is nothing bitterer to some natures than dependence on others.

Those who can find time to visit the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops in the Brompton Road, should make it their business to do so.

If they have eyes to see and hearts to under-

stand, they will carry away great and noble lessons from the splendid examples of manhood that work here.

Men who have refused to let their disabilities overcome them, but who are instead overcoming them, and rising triumphantly above and beyond them.

It is necessary to call at 122, Brompton Road to obtain a permit to view the shops, and armed with this there are no further difficulties.

On the occasion of our visit, we were escorted round the premises by a guide who had lost his right arm and his left hand. It was not till he courteously asked us if we would open the doors that we were aware of the extent of his misfortune. Fancy *both* hands! But he finds his niche as a messenger.

Visitors are requested not to converse with or question the men at work, and this very wise restriction is no doubt appreciated by the workers as a preventive against what might easily become a great annoyance.

The guide answers any questions.

There are a large number of workrooms, and a great variety of articles manufactured. Eighty different kinds of toys are turned out—jointed dolls, "Fums Up," Noah's arks, jig-saw puzzles, are among them. Some of the composition jointed baby dolls were really charming and restored the hope that the slump in dolls was going to be overcome.

It was very interesting to see the different processes by which they were moulded, and the skill to which the workers had attained. The more delicate parts of colouring the toys was done by young girls who were all near relations of wounded men.

The capturing of the toy-making industry will no doubt lead to a very profitable trade.

But much more ambitious work is done by the men in the shape of cabinet-making, and we saw some pretty white ornamental bedroom furniture, and suites of chairs just completed.

It is a wonderful scheme, and a very complete organisation. The men all receive a minimum wage of £1 in addition to the State pension, and a skilled workman can earn trade union wages, if that was 50s. a week he obtained it, in addition to his State pension. One must be fascinated by the attitude of these men so bravely and cheerfully submitting to the altered conditions of life. The same high courage which upheld them in battle, sustaining them in what is an even greater ordeal.

An appeal for funds to establish these workshops throughout the country should meet with a generous response. This is no charity, but a commercial self-supporting industry, it is of no transitory character, but will be of lasting benefit to all whom the scheme reaches. Once established these workshops are a financial success. No contribution is too small to be of use, and no object could be more worthy.

Those who can see their way to sharing in this great enterprise should send their contributions to The Secretary, Lord Roberts Workshops, 122, Brompton Road.

H. H.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

A solemn service, which will be attended by the King and Queen, will be held in Westminster Abbey at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, July 2nd, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the confederation of Canada, and also in memory of the Canadians who have fallen in the war.

Lord Provost Dunlop, Glasgow, has received from Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, the patron of the Limbless Sailors' and Soldiers' Hospital at Erskine, a War Loan Certificate for £500 as a contribution towards the funds of the hospital. This is the second donation which Her Royal Highness has been pleased to make to the hospital. Her previous contribution of £1,000 was intimated among the first subscriptions received when the hospital was originally promoted. The committee of the hospital very highly appreciate the deep personal interest which Princess Louise is taking in their work on behalf of our limbless heroes, and it is expected that she will honour the hospital by inaugurating it in person early this month. The handsome contributions which Her Royal Highness has made to the funds of the hospital will enable a bed to be endowed, and at her request one of the beds will be in memory of the late Duke of Argyll, and will bear the following inscription:—"The Lorne Bed. Endowed in memory of John Douglas Sutherland, Duke of Argyll, by Louise, his wife. 1917." The other bed will bear the following inscription:—"H.R.H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, patron of the hospital."

The new pavilion, containing 200 beds, for the purpose of accommodating preparatory cases of limbless men is making rapid progress and is expected to be completed and ready for patients by the middle of this month, so that the whole accommodation of the hospital will be in a completed state when Her Royal Highness pays her visit.

The Wounded Allies Relief Committee has removed from Grosvenor Gardens, and the new quarters of the organisation are now at Bank Chambers, 329, High Holborn, W.C. 1.

THE BELLS OF HEAVEN.

I would ring the bells of Heaven
The wildest peal for years,
If Parson lost his senses
And people came to theirs,
And he and they together
Knelt down with angry prayers
For tamed and shabby tigers,
And dancing dogs and bears,
And wretched, blind pit ponies,
And little hunted hares.

From "Poems," by Ralph Hodgson.

NURSING HISTORY.

Miss L. L. Dock, our great Nursing Historian, recalls in *The American Journal of Nursing* a chapter of interest. She writes:—

"The glorious news of the successful Russian revolution brings vivid recollections of two past triennials of the International Council of Nurses—one in fair France in 1907, the other in the medieval Town Hall of Cologne. At the former we met Madame Mannerheim, stately daughter of the old Northern gods, who was the leader of modern nursing organization in Finland and superintendent of the chief hospital in Helsingfors. Driving home one day with Miss Nutting and me, she told us breath-taking tales of the silent strike of a nation and the dark cloud that hung over its destinies. From that day until now the cloud has grown blacker, and no friendly letter from this side dared speak of our sympathy because of the Czar's 'long arm.'

In Cologne, we met in 1912:—Madame Mannerheim could not come herself, but a group of her nurses came. They had to come as individuals, for no Finnish organization could appear as such on our printed programme. They were splendid women, and keen-witted enough to detect the spy in strangers who spoke to them, asked where they were from, and when they said 'Finland,' retorted, 'There is no Finland. There is only Russia.'

Now, history unrolling before our eyes, shows a strong influence upholding the Russian autocracy to have come from that land where we were being so genially entertained. Verily autocracy knows no country, and is as horrible in one as in another. May its fall in Russia be followed by its fall in other corners of the earth as well! War is a great boomerang, and brings many things to pass which its chief upholders most dread and oppose:—witness the marvellous advance of women now taking place in all the warring countries, an advance that the reactionaries of each would no more have dreamed of permitting than they would have cut off their own heads, had not the world cataclysm run away with them.

From the standpoint of those who laud and magnify war this only emphasizes anew its terrible stupidity, as it brings the reverse of what they wish for. For those who see the benefits that, in the long run, democratic movements indirectly gain, there is only the vast commiseration of pity for men who will learn only in so terrible a school the lessons that are always open to their eyes to learn.

Another item in the papers recalls our international meetings. Coucy-le-Chateau, one of the most enchanting spots in France, has been destroyed. There, after the convention was over, three semi-invalided, wearied delegates were entertained so hospitably and delightfully by Edmond Kelly and his sweet Canadian wife, who was a trained nurse, that I am sure none can ever forget it. One of the three was Sister Agnes Karll.

We had hoped that this spring might see the arrangements begun for an international council meeting to be held in the United States as soon as the war is over. But now, apparently, the opportunity is as dubious as ever.

REVOLUTION IN OUR RANKS.

Speaking of revolutionaries, one must always be thankful for the spirit of the Irish nurses in their public and professional affairs. In the contest going on in Great Britain over the constitution of the proposed College of Nursing, the Irish nurses have spoken out as a united body, as their wont is in important crises, and have issued a series of questions, most searching and keen they are too, and have declared their objections and principles in a most splendid way, which is an example to every national association in the nursing profession.

As well as can be made out on this side, this new scheme, *so far*, seems to be mainly another attempt to tie up the whole nursing profession of England in the grip of the employers and hospital governors. If it evolves differently it will be because of the determined resistance of the clear-sighted ones, who are led—need we say?—by those faithful watchers and workers, those untiring dynamos of human energy, Mrs. Fenwick and Miss Breay."

THY BURDEN.

The Gazette of the 3rd London General Hospital at Wandsworth has no rival as a pictorial and witty war hospital journal. This month, as ever, it is full of good things. It can be grave as well as gay, as the following verses testify:—

THY BURDEN.

To every one on Earth
God gives a burden to be carried down
The road that lies between the Cross and Crown.
No lot is wholly free;
He giveth one to thee.

Thy Burden is God's gift,
And it will make the bearer calm and strong;
Yet, lest it press too heavily and long,
He says, "Cast it on Me,"
And it shall easy be.

PTE. V. C. WELLINGTON.

THE COLLEGE OF NURSING, LTD., OPPOSES PETITION TO PRIME MINISTER.

ATTACK ON THE SOCIETY FOR THE STATE REGISTRATION OF TRAINED NURSES.

The Council of the College of Nursing, Ltd., has issued a four-page Memorandum signed by Miss M. S. Rundle, the Secretary, to the Nurse Members advising them in very black and displayed type **NOT TO SIGN** the Petition to the Prime Minister, promoted by the Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses, which appeals for the Direct Representation of Trained Nurses in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, on the Provisional Governing Body which may be authorised, in a Nurses Registration Act, to frame the Rules and Regulations to which the Registered Nurses will have to conform. A simple fundamental issue in all good democratic government; **a fundamental principle, however, against which the Council of the College is fighting by every means in its power**, and which its refusal to concede caused the severance of negotiations between it and the Central Committee and its constituent societies of self-governing Nurses.

Let there be no further delusion upon the part of State Registrationists on this vital question. Our Petition claims the right of government by consent, and the College Council, in the unreasoning fear of all autocrats of liberty for the rank and file, has practically forbidden its Nurse members to Petition the Prime Minister of this country concerning their own affairs. Let us hope that this latest evidence of the intolerance of the employers who form the College Council, and of their obsequious nominees and officials, will inspire State Registrationists with such a fervour of indignation that the number of signatories to the Petition will increase with leaps and bounds, so that it cannot fail to carry conviction to the Prime Minister and the Government when presented.

We fear we can no longer hide from ourselves the fact that the College of Nursing Council is composed of men and women of very reactionary and tyrannical tendencies, whose policy of suppression of human and professional rights is a very serious danger to the evolution of the whole Nursing Profession in this country. This latest unreasoning act of despotism is proof positive of this conviction, and will be publicly execrated at the earliest possible opportunity.

One can but pity any Nurse who subjects herself to such humiliation, but as each nurse member of the College of Nursing has signed an Agreement granting the Council the power to remove her name from the Register "as the Council may in its discretion think proper," without power of appeal, she must obey the "advice" proffered to her by her masters "Not to Sign the Petition" or submit to the penalties they may think fit to inflict in punishment of her contumacy!

Could any Nurse be placed in a more untenable and humiliating position?

THE MEMORANDUM.

The Memorandum printed on four pages of superfine paper has been sent broadcast, regardless of cost, and we have received a large number forwarded by indignant recipients, who are not members of the College, and have no intention of placing themselves in such an invidious position. Sent with it in many instances is a covering letter from Miss Rundle in the following terms:—

Dear Madam,—In the belief that certain members of your staff are also members of the College of Nursing, I am directed by the Council of the College to ask if you will kindly give the enclosed Memorandum publicity on your Notice Board.

Pasted on to the Memorandum is a slip printed in very bold type—

IMPORTANT.

To the Members of the College of Nursing, Ltd.

You are advised by the Council of the College **not to sign** the Petition which has been sent to you by the Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses. If under a misapprehension you have already done so, you should write immediately to withdraw your name.

Enclosed herewith you will find a statement which gives in detail the reasons for this word of caution.

A fine ethical standard indeed to set before an honourable woman!

The members of the College are not even invited to use their intelligence, or permitted to exercise their convictions. Simply **not to sign**. That is the *mot d'ordre*, and don't venture to disobey it!

A BASE INSINUATION.

We shall deal at length on a future occasion with the Memorandum, but in the meanwhile we hasten to repudiate the base insinuation made by the Council of the College of Nursing "that a claim will be made that any signatures given to the Petition, though in reality given only in favour of the one point of 'direct representation,' really imply a general support of the Central Committee's Bill as against the Bill promoted by the College"!

OUR HONOURABLE RECORD.

The honourable conduct of its business by the Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses has never been impugned, until opposed by this Company of Employers. Its campaign has been straight, fearless and successfully conducted. Subterfuge, perversion, and broken promises, unblushing plagiarism, the absorption of the ideas, and credit for work done by others, have not been included in its methods and policy, and we claim that the College Council owes every member of the Society an abject apology for the insulting insinuation it has not hesitated to print in its intolerance of the opinion of those who decline to submit to its dictation. Needless to say the Memorandum contains several inaccurate

and misleading statements which we shall refute in due course and submit to our friends in Parliament. In the meanwhile a word to the wise.

Claim your right to effective self-government. Sign the Petition to the Premier in your thousands. Remember that in a few weeks those of you who are independent will be responsible and enfranchised citizens. Your vote will count with that of any man.

Copies of the Petition can be obtained free by application to the Petition Secretary, 431, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.

E. G. F.

POOR LAW GUARDIANS AND THE COLLEGE OF NURSING, LTD.

ANOTHER BROKEN PROMISE.

At the conference last year between representatives of Poor Law Unions and the three Hon. Officers of the College of Nursing, the former were led to believe they were to be given representation on the Council of the College. Now that such representation has been "bluntly" refused, much indignation has been aroused and Boards of Guardians all over the country are supporting the Association of Poor Law Unions in its declaration of war.

The *Poor Law Officers' Journal* reports that "the Gainsborough Guardians, at their last meeting, received the communication which (as reported) has been sent out by the Poor Law Unions' Association, drawing attention to the fact that in the Council of the College of Nursing, Ltd., Poor Law Nurses were not to be represented, in spite of previous promises to the contrary, and notwithstanding that about one-fourth of all the nurses in the Kingdom are in the Poor Law Service." After discussion, the Guardians resolved: "That, pending the acceptance by the promoters of the Royal British College of Nursing of the minimum requirements of the Association, or any modification thereof agreed to by the Association, this Board of Guardians will withhold its support of the proposals of the said College." It is rather peculiar that the word 'Royal' crops up frequently in reports on matters connected with the College. No intimation has yet been made public of the grant to the College of a Royal Charter by the Privy Council, and it must be a source of annoyance to the College authorities to discover an unwitting use of the prerogative."

NATIONAL UNION OF TRAINED NURSES.

There will be a meeting of the London Branch at 46, Marsham Street, on Wednesday, June 13th, at 7 p.m., when Miss Marsh, author of "Towards Racial Health," will lecture on "Parenthood and the Coming Generation." Members are invited to bring friends and to join in the discussion after the lecture. It is hoped that as many as possible will attend.

THE IRISH NURSING BOARD. APPROVED BY THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF IRELAND.

The Irish Nursing Board met to consider the Bye-Laws seriatim on May 31st, and got on well with this important work. The meeting was adjourned till Monday, June 4th, when it was hoped to conclude the business.

IRISH NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

The Irish Nurses' Association held an Executive Meeting on the 2nd inst., at 34, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. It was well attended, and Mrs. Porter (*née* Keogh), a former President, was elected to represent the Association on the Council of the National Union of Trained Nurses.

The Bye Laws of the Association were revised and passed, and will shortly be issued.

The Association has issued its Report (1916-1917) and proves how invaluable has been the work of the Committee and Hon. Officers in safeguarding the interests of its members and of Irish nurses as a whole. Miss Lucy Ramsden, the President during the period, has, by her clear-sighted policy and loyalty to the nurses of Ireland, earned a very warm measure of gratitude and affection from them. The Balance Sheet proves that a vast amount of voluntary work has been done, or the expenditure could not have been kept within its modest limits, leaving a nice little balance in hand.

Miss A. Carson-Rae, who has been appointed Hon. Secretary of the Irish Nursing Board, is well known to many members of the Nursing Profession in this country. She was trained at Westminster Hospital, and was for twelve years Matron of the Cork Street Fever Hospital, Dublin. At present Miss Carson-Rae is Secretary of the Nurses' Hostel, 34, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, where her charming personality, and business

ability make her a most valuable and popular officer. She is connected with most of the forward movements for the benefit of nurses, and is well known at International Congresses, besides acting as Hon. Secretary of the delightful Nursing Conference held in Dublin in 1913. She is also one of the Delegates of the Irish Nurses' Association on the Central Committee for State Registration of Nurses, and has been foremost in supporting the principles for which it stands, particularly for the direct representation of the organised societies of Nurses, on the Provisional Governing Body in the Nurses' Registration Bill. With other of her colleagues in Ireland she stands for

an independent body for the government and registration of the nursing profession, outside an organisation running charitable and business schemes for nurses, and Irish nurses are indebted to her and others for the formation of the Irish Nursing Board, through which nurses can take a free and active part in their own Government, inspired by national ideals.



MISS A. CARSON-RAE,
Hon. Secretary, the Irish Nursing Board.

At the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital on June 1st Lady Wills presented medals to successful nurses in the recent examination for probationers. All who sat for the annual test this year were successful, and now qualify as staff nurses. The recipients were Nurses Barron (gold medallist) Rabett (silver medallist), McKinlay, Pearson, Rose, Hedges,

Clarke, Brawn, Deacon, Lupton, Paterson, Ahern, Paddon, Roberts, Ryder and Callaghan. Lady Wills congratulated the nurses upon their year's work, and a vote of thanks was accorded Dr. Domville, the examiner.

The Matronship of the Cheltenham General Hospital, which is now vacant, is an important and pleasant position. An inland watering place with an excellent train service and charming streets, Cheltenham is an unusually delightful town. The commencing salary for the Matron at the General Hospital is £80.

POOR LAW HOSPITAL NURSES IN MANCHESTER AND THE COLLEGE OF NURSING.

(Communicated.)

A very successful meeting was held on Saturday, June 2nd, at the Women's Union Rooms of the University at Manchester.

The meeting was called by Miss Smith, of the Withington Hospitals. She is now the representative of the Poor Law Infirmary Matrons' Association in the Manchester area and wanted to meet the Superintendent Nurses, so took the opportunity of asking all the Matrons of the other Poor-Law Hospitals to meet the Superintendent Nurses and their staffs.

About 150 certificated nurses were present and a very happy and interesting afternoon was spent.

Miss Barton, President of the Poor Law Infirmary Matrons' Association, gave an interesting account of the Association and its work, and on behalf of the Association, welcomed the Superintendent Nurses, who have lately been invited to join as Associates.

Miss Rundle, Secretary of the College of Nursing, then gave a full account of the origin, objects and aims of the College, appealing to those present to realise their responsibility and write, making suggestions for improvements and arrangements of the College.

Miss Girdlestone, late Matron of the Crumpsall Infirmary, who was very heartily welcomed by her numerous old friends, urged the claims and advantages of the College, and said that nurses did trust their Matrons, and wanted their Matrons to plan for them and knew that the Matrons would do their best for them. These remarks were very heartily cheered.

Miss Gibson, late Matron of the Birmingham Infirmary, received a very warm welcome, and advised all nurses to keep their aims and ideals high—"put your star right up and try to follow it." She advised all nurses to read both sides of the question and decide for themselves what side they should take and to stick to it.

A very hearty vote of thanks was proposed to Miss Smith for getting up the meeting and taking the chair, also to the speakers, by Miss Burgess, Matron of Crumpsall Infirmary, seconded by Miss Ross, of Hope Hospital.

The audience was entertained to tea by Miss Smith, and those who wished were taken round the Royal Infirmary by Miss Sparshott.

We have to thank Miss Barton for the above report of the meeting at Manchester.

We note Miss Rundle's invitation to the nurses "to realise their responsibility and write making suggestions" to the College.

We advise every certificated nurse to demand that means be taken at once by the Council of the College to give the rank and file of the profession *direct representation* on it, when they will then be placed in a position of responsibility, and

able to make suggestions at first hand, and not by proxy.

Miss Girdlestone's attitude of mind towards certificated nurses is now obsolete—they are not children who require to be "done for," but educated, responsible adults, who have a right to exercise freedom of conscience and action for themselves. Of course, we want the co-operation of the Matrons, as colleagues, but not as dictators, and the best of them are working with the nurses in a whole-hearted and generous manner. We are glad to note Miss Gibson's advice to read both sides of the nursing controversy, but regret to note that at the meeting at Manchester, and indeed at all meetings convened by the College of Nursing, the self-governing State Registrars are never invited to present their point of view. Why? Because it is unanswerable, we presume.

THE SUPPLY OF NURSES COMMITTEE.

(Concluded from page 384.)

Conditions of Service.—In regard to the Conditions of Service the Committee are of opinion that it is possible to make certain alterations which may act as inducements to nurses to remain longer in the Service and possibly attract recruits.

They hold very strongly that the health and efficiency of the nursing staff depend upon the certainty of regular and adequate leave. If nurses continue at work beyond the limit of their strength, their breakdown is serious, and in some cases permanent. This could be avoided by an increase in the trained staff. At present there is no margin for sickness or leave, or for nursing special cases. Numbers are lost to the Service because they are unable to bear the strain.

The regulation leave might be sufficient if it were absolutely regular, but more relaxation is required, so that a tired Sister may be relieved without throwing extra work on other people.

In regard to Pay, Gratuities and Pensions the Committee welcome the increased rate of pay, but would have liked to see a system of gratuities for nurses of £5 for each six months' service with an increment of £1 on the gratuity for each successive half year after the first six months, and for other grades in proportion, to be paid on the termination of service. They think that insistence on the condition of service for the duration of the war may act as a deterrent to some who doubt their ability to face the long service which might be required. They consider that some further inducement should be held out to those willing to sign for the duration of the war, and that the systems of Q.A.I.N.S. and the T.F.N.S. should be assimilated in this respect.

The Committee regard the scale of pensions offered to nurses whose permanent breakdown is due to military service as quite inadequate, and recommend that the scale should be raised to a minimum of £52 for total disablement, irrespective of rank.

It is also recommended that steps should be taken to improve the housing and messing arrangements in some buildings and institutions now being used as War Hospitals, and that the Matron-in-Chief, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Services should be allowed an inspecting Matron, with good pay, and travelling expenses, to visit and report on all War Hospitals.

The Committee draw attention to the general feeling of doubt amongst nurses who are not supplied by military nursing organisations, but are tending military cases in War Hospitals, Voluntary Hospitals, or wards of Civil Hospitals that their work will not be recognised in the same way as the services of other military nurses. These nurses also complain that they do not have the same travelling allowances.

The Committee consider that they would be more contented if their status was regarded as equal to that of other military nurses, and if it were made known that the same recognition, whether by medals or other decoration, would be extended to their service, if of sufficient duration. Also that they should be allowed similar privileges as to cheap rates of travelling.

The Committee enumerate the different authorities, which have been engaged in, or affected by, military nursing, and say that with all these services under different management there must be a considerable waste of energy unless they are very closely co-ordinated and kept in touch with one another. They suggest that an Advisory Committee should be established on which the larger authorities should be represented and act as a clearing-house. Further that this Committee might have the duty of issuing advertisements, stating the vacancies that exist in various institutions with a clear explanation of the proper steps to be taken in applying for a post.

12. *Untrained Nurses.*—The Committee report that there is no difficulty in enlisting probationers for any of the branches of the nursing service where they are required, but considerable difficulty is felt by the V.A.D. Joint Committee in retaining them on a waiting list. There is also a very large wastage. They consider (1) the present rate of leakage might be prevented if the medical examination of candidates were free, if they did not have to bear the expense of uniform, if a further allowance per occupied bed were made by the War Office when necessary to V.A.D. hospitals, as they consider the present allowance insufficient to enable the hospital to pay for the uniform, washing, fares, and sometimes even the food of the nursing members; (2) that V.A.D. members should be graded, and that the heads of the Army Nursing Services might select from the higher grade members to undertake the duties of nurse under a Sister if the increase of casualties or the shortage of trained nurses made it necessary.

(3) The Committee report that many witnesses have called attention to cases of friction between trained nurses and V.A.D. members. On the one hand trained nurses have not always been fairly treated by untrained commandants. On the

other V.A.D. members have complained of being prevented by trained nurses from doing anything but menial duties and the work of orderlies; and that there is in the minds of some trained nurses a suspicion that those who have entered the service as volunteers for the war will, after it is over, occupy positions of equality with themselves, without having gone through the same drudgery, discipline, and education in obtaining their qualifications. The committee consider this suspicion totally unfounded, and believe that it must rest with the Training Schools to decide how much the military service of V.A.D. members shall count for in the event of their wishing to complete their training after the war.

The Committee recommend the establishment of hostels for V.A.D. members in London and other large cities, from which those on the waiting list can go for training to the different training schools; that an experienced Matron should be appointed as inspector of V.A.D. auxiliary and private hospitals for each Command in the United Kingdom, and that in V.A.D. Auxiliary hospitals, the trained Matron should be in charge of the nurses, and responsible for carrying out the orders of the Medical Officer in all matters affecting the nursing of the patients, whilst the commandant, if untrained, should only undertake the secretarial work, general correspondence, and accounts.

13. *Private Nurses.* The Committee believe that a large proportion of private nurses have been deterred from offering their services for war work, either because they could not afford to take a lower rate of pay, or because they were afraid of losing their position at the end of the war. If they are to be obtained by the Military Authorities, the Committee is of opinion that some compensation must be paid either to them or to the hospitals and associations to which they are attached, that an appeal should be made to them to join, that employers should be asked to keep their places open, that an appeal should be made to the medical profession to economize in private nurses, and to the well-to-do public to forego the luxury of private nursing except in very serious cases.

14. *Conscription and general organization of women.* The Committee are not prepared to advocate general conscription of women, but would most heartily welcome any general organisation of the woman power of the country which would register all those whose training, ability, and inclination fit them for the work of nursing the sick and wounded, as well as for other national requirements during the war.

REMARKS.

It will be seen that no very drastic recommendations are made by the Committee. Its constitution was too official for this to be expected.

It is evident that, though the military nursing services have so far been able to secure the number of trained nurses they require, the number permitted is entirely inadequate, and needs, augmenting if these nurses are for the future not

to be overworked as they have been to date, and unnecessary breakdowns and disablement prevented.

We agree with the Committee that the scale of pensions offered to nurses who break down in military service is quite inadequate, and greater help is necessary so that those invalided out of the service should be cared for for the period of sickness. We approve of the suggestion for the establishment of an Advisory Committee to represent and co-ordinate the various authorities concerned with military nursing, a proposal made by us to the Secretary of State for War, in January, 1915.

We disagree with the proposal that V.A.D. hospitals should be subsidized more heavily than at present, the maintenance of these hospitals is usually costly, and their management frequently unsatisfactory because conducted by amateurs. If they cannot subsist on the present allowance, supplemented by local donations, they should be closed down, and the sick and wounded concentrated in larger hospitals where maintenance is less costly, and nursing conditions more efficient.

In regard to friction between trained and untrained nurses and V.A.D. members, we are of opinion that the Committee have made no recommendation to eradicate it. The fears of trained nurses will not be allayed by the alleged capacity of 5,000 War Probationers and V.A.D.'s to act as staff nurses, and the suggestion that the trained Matron shall have control of the nursing staff is impossible so long as the untrained Commandant is the senior officer and often the mistress in her own house.

The untrained Commandant must go.

It is certain that if the services of private nurses are to be obtained to any great extent, the War Office should be prepared to pay towards the preservation of their organisations, so that work will await them upon their return to civil life, and the insulting "Serf Clause" which the War Office at present requires the Army Reserve and Territorial Nurses to sign must be deleted from the Agreement.

We regret that the Committee had not the courage to tackle the untrained Commandant, the primary source of disorganisation and lack of discipline in V.A.D. hospitals, and that they did not recommend the deletion of the "serf clause" from the Agreement with the War Office. But as we said before, the composition of the Committee was too official to effect any really drastic reforms. One cannot be expected to pluck the beam out of one's own eye.

The King and Queen paid a visit to the American Women's Hospital for Officers, 98 and 99, Lancaster Gate, last week, and made a complete tour of the building. Their Majesties expressed much pleasure with all the arrangements for the comfort of the patients.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (SCOTLAND).

EXAMINATION OF NURSES.

On May 1st and subsequent days the Local Government Board for Scotland held an examination for the certification of trained sick nurses and of trained fever nurses. The examination was held at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen. The examiners were Professor Glaister, the University, Glasgow; Dr. Chalmers, Medical Officer of Health, Glasgow; Dr. John Gordon, Aberdeen, and Dr. Richard, Medical Officer of Govan Poorhouse, who were assisted in the practical part of the examination by Miss Clark, Matron of King's Cross Hospital, Dundee, and by Miss Campbell, Matron of the Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow.

The subjects of examination were Elementary Anatomy and Physiology; Hygiene and Dietetics; Medical and Surgical Nursing; Midwifery (for Poor Law and General-trained Nurses); and Infectious Diseases (for Fever-trained nurses only). In all 500 candidates presented themselves for examination. Of these 260 were examined in Anatomy and Physiology; 177 in Hygiene and Dietetics; 32 in Medical and Surgical Nursing (for Poor Law and General-trained nurses); 119 in Medical and Surgical Nursing (for Fever-trained nurses); 52 in Midwifery; and 119 in Infectious Diseases.

In *Anatomy and Physiology* 13 nurses obtained distinction, 169 obtained a simple pass, and 78 failed.

In *Hygiene and Dietetics* 14 nurses obtained distinction, 149 obtained a simple pass, and 14 failed.

In *Medical and Surgical Nursing* (for Poor Law and General-trained nurses) 2 nurses obtained distinction and 30 obtained a simple pass. There were no failures.

In *Medical and Surgical Nursing* (for Fever-trained nurses) 11 nurses obtained distinction, 98 obtained a simple pass, and 10 failed.

In *Midwifery* 5 nurses obtained distinction, 46 obtained a simple pass, and one failed.

In *Infectious Diseases* 13 nurses obtained distinction, 103 obtained a simple pass, and 3 failed.

One hundred and thirty-nine candidates have completed the examination and are entitled to the certificate of efficiency granted by the Local Government Board. Certificate in General Training, 32; Certificate in Fever Training, 107.

The questions set cover a wide range, and the Local Government Board in Scotland are to be congratulated on their endeavour to systematise and approximate nursing standards in the institutions under their control.

The Local Government Board have authorized the City Corporation and the authorities of approved hospitals under the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulation to purchase and distribute the drugs diarsenol and galyol as substitutes for salvarsan.

APPOINTMENTS.

NURSE MATRON.

Port Sanitary Hospital, Ferry Bridge.—Mrs. Hornby has been appointed Nurse-Matron. She was trained at the Bucknall Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent, and has been assistant nurse at Astley Sanatorium, Charge Nurse at Goole Sanatorium, and Matron of Nant-y-glo Isolation Hospital, Monmouth.

HOME AND NIGHT SISTER.

Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.—Miss G. Rowley has been appointed alternate Home and Night Sister. She was trained at the Hertford County Hospital, and has been Staff Nurse at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Sister at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Sister at the Royal Isle of Wight County Hospital, Ryde, and Night Sister at the Essex County Hospital, Colchester.

SISTER.

Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.—Miss E. Warren Lee has been appointed Sister of a Military Ward. She was trained at the Hospital and Dispensary, Falmouth, and the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, Taunton, in connection with which she has done private nursing and been Sister of the Outpatients' Department and Theatre.

QUEEN VICTORIA JUBILEE INSTITUTE.

TRANSFERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Miss Minnie A. Fowler is appointed to Norfolk N.F. as Superintendent; Miss Amelia Jackson, to Somerset C.N.A., as Assistant Superintendent; Miss Annie M. Payne, to Cambs. C.N.A., as Assistant Superintendent; Miss Mary L. Storey, to Norfolk N.F., as Assistant Superintendent; Miss Florence Archer, to Old Whittington; Miss Lily Barraclough, to East London (Stepney), as Senior Nurse; Miss Amy Burkin, to Worthing, as Senior Nurse; Miss Mabel Byard, to Chesterfield; Miss Elizabeth Currie, to Ellet; Miss Louisa Hall, to Farningham; Miss Helen M. MacDonald, to Handsworth and Richmond; Miss Florence E. May, to Central St. Pancras; Miss Lynda M. Mitchell, to Hampstead; Miss Elizabeth Rowbotham, to Newton Heath.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

There was a tremendous announcement of Birthday Honours on Monday. All sorts and conditions of men were recognised, and no doubt their "ladies" will enjoy their reflected glory.

The names of a very large number of members of the nursing profession appear as recipients of the Royal Red Cross.

The only other women whose names appear in the list were awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal as follows:—

Mrs. Isabel Whitehead, wife of the Right Rev. Dr. Whitehead, D.D., Bishop of Madras.

Miss May Reed, in charge of the Leper Asylum, Chandagh, Pithoragarh, Almora District, United Provinces.

NURSING ECHOES.

We are glad to note that in the Court Circular one of the King's aunts is dropping her German title. "Princess of Great Britain and Ireland" is surely a sufficient honour for any woman. We also note that a well-known hospital matron has discarded her "dots" since the war!

The Annual Service for District and other nurses, and more particularly those of the East London Nursing Society, will be held in the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, by kind permission of the Dean and Chapter, on Tuesday, June 12th, at 3 p.m., when an Address will be given by the Rev. J. D. Carter. Nurses and their friends are cordially invited to attend, and, no doubt, some of those now passing through London, both from the Dominions and belonging to the units sent by our American Allies will avail themselves of the opportunity.

Should matrons be allowed uniform as part of their emoluments is a question which has been agitating the Bolton Board of Guardians of late—one lady remarking that "she was quite agreeable to all the matrons having uniform, but 3½ guineas was too much for any woman's working dress," which apparently clinched the argument, as the proposal was vetoed by 29 votes to 11.

But why should matrons not be allowed uniform to wear on duty? Every other grade of nurse, also the ward maids and certain domestics, are granted uniform as part of their emoluments.

We presume up to the present civil matrons have not received uniform, because in former days they were often not trained nurses, and usually toured the wards in walking dress, including bonnet and gloves!

This costume was worn by the then Matron when we were a Sister at the London Hospital, and little Bingo trotted behind.

We well remember the strong objection of one of the Almoners of St. Bartholomew's Hospital when, as Matron, we appeared in a severe uniform dress and cap. This dear old gentleman became quite pathetic, and lamented that "it was unbecoming for the Matron of a Royal Orspital to wear livery," and he asked us:

"'Ow can you support the dignity of your position unless you wear a bonnet?" to which we could but demurely reply "that we feared that if the dignity of the Matron of St. Bartholomew's Hospital depended upon a bonnet,

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containing approximately 5% Chloramine-T is also prepared. It is a non-toxic and non-irritating antiseptic gauze, and should be used dry, and subsequently moistened (if necessary) when in position.

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it certainly would not suffice to support so honourable a position."

On another occasion, pathos having failed, this same wily old gentleman attempted to undermine principle with blandishment. He looked on a cap as a badge of servitude.

"Why cover up your beautiful 'air?" he asked insinuatingly.

At two successive committees we considered this all-important question, when we made it quite plain that we would rather have resigned the Matronship of "Bart's" than relinquish the outward and visible sign of our professional status as "Superintendent of Nursing." Happily, like a proverbial Scotswoman, we retained "baith."

Miss A. Millicent Ashdown, a strong supporter in the *Sunday Times* of a charitable appeal for the "Nation's Nurses" at the present time, and whose letter we criticised in our last issue, writes an indignant denial that, as we stated, she is a member of the R.B.N.A. We apologise; we did not know it was so bad as that! We regret we have not space for the whole of this lengthy epistle.

Because we pointed out that there were already innumerable charitable funds for nurses, Miss Ashdown considers our objection to starting another "Nation's Fund for Nurses" in war time illogical. We distinctly said, "if the College of Nursing desires to be a charitable institution, let it accept that position, although the guinea fees paid by the nurse members (over which they have absolutely no control) should meet all justifiable expenses of a voluntary organization." Neither has the College any right to appeal in the name of the Nation's Nurses, as thousands of us are not members, and do not recognise the authority over our profession of a Company of laymen and their nominated Council. Let these men appeal to the public to finance the work of their Company in their own names, and abide by the result.

Miss Ashdown professes to agree with our policy for the profession of "hard work, self-support, mutual help, and independence," but goes on to claim "that it is precisely because of the absence of mutual help that it becomes necessary to have a "Nation's Fund for Nurses," who have not received help from the Nursing Profession. . . . The majority of Nurses have barely sufficient for their own needs if they are to remain independent, and are therefore not in a position to give to others, even though they would like to do so."

We do not follow this argument. We agree

Nursing is a badly paid and often sweated work. And whose fault is it? Before the war, that of the Training Schools, who are now attempting to monopolise all economic power over trained nurses, through the autocratic Constitution of the College of Nursing.

And since the war we must blame the War Office, and the Joint War Committee, which have not only depreciated our standards, but encouraged every form of voluntary labour and competition.

We taxpayers, who are told it is costing us seven million a day to run the war, and that the charitable public have subscribed close on seven million pounds for the work of the Joint War Committee, claim that the nurses controlled by them have a right to adequate salaries, care in sickness, and sufficient pensions, and that it places the "Nation's Nurses" in an entirely false position, as servants of the State, to be held up *in formâ pauperis* by the very persons already provided with ample funds to meet all their needs.

Had Miss A. Millicent Ashdown been an active member of any of the self-governing Nurses' Organizations, which we cannot gather that she is, she would have realised that an enormous amount of "mutual help" has been forthcoming amongst their members during the past twenty years, and she would restrain her gibes, such as describing the nurses who have co-operated as "Pharisees," and accusing those who have worked and paid for the "Union" movement in our ranks of "jealousy" of an organization such as the College of Nursing, Ltd.—a Company of male employers, the Hon. Officers of which are men who are out to deny the fundamental principles of "self-government, mutual help, and independence" to the nursing profession—a policy many of them have ruthlessly pursued for a quarter of a century. To endow such an organization with unlimited funds spells slavery, and not emancipation for the worker. If Miss Ashdown and those nurses who are willing to accept charity instead of just remuneration for their skilled work do not realise this, we advise them to study political economy before attacking those colleagues who have devoted their lives to the upraising of the educational and economic condition of trained nurses. No charity, no cadging, no patronage, and no dependence is our motto. We need none of them. Let women be paid justly by the men who employ them, as they are compelled to pay their fellow-men. They will then cease appreciating their highly skilled work, at the cost of casual labour.

The *Sunday Times* again publishes a whole column of letters on "The Nation's Fund for Nurses" question. Miss Ashdown returns to the ardent advocacy of the fund, and goes for Miss Eden, Miss Paterson, Miss Hawkins, and Miss Cartwright, all of whom objected to charitable control by the College in last week's issue.

Miss Vera Matheson, the Secretary of the Irish Board of the College, who writes from Dublin, questions Miss Macleod Moore's contention that this charitable appeal does not strike at the root of the economic dependence of nurses. She writes that "it is because the College of Nursing has been formed for the purpose of striking at the root of the matter that it has earned the right to make an appeal on behalf of the nursing profession."

A strange argument indeed. How has it earned it, and what right has a Company of laymen to assume control of a women's profession, and appeal in their name for financial support without their consent?

Miss Macleod Moore never made a more astute statement than when she pointed out that it is only the workers who can effect economic reforms for themselves. Moreover, they have never invited "men and women of ripe experience to give either their time or their brains to the betterment of their conditions"—as contended by Miss Matheson. That interference has been thrust upon them. What Irish nurses have claimed, and will continue to claim, is the right to organize their own professional affairs, as trained nurses all over the world are doing. They will obey no nominated Councils, nor any of their officials, of whom Miss Vera Matheson is one.

Miss M. A. Bompas misquotes THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING, and incidentally gives us an excellent advertisement; and Miss M. Breay patriotically plumps for "Fighting Men First."

In the meanwhile the College representatives, amongst them Miss Cox-Davies, have personally urged the British Women's Hospital Committee to continue its charitable appeal for nurses. Before consenting to do so, we consider the Committee must assure itself that this vast amount of pauperism is really existent in our ranks. Take the League of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Nurses, of which Miss Cox-Davies is President, for an example. It numbers 1,000 members; it has a confidential Benevolent Fund. It was reported last year that not one application for help had been made!

SCOTTISH NURSES AND STATE REGISTRATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee and members of the Association for the Promotion of the Registration of Nurses in Scotland was held in the Gartshore Hall, George Street, Edinburgh, on Thursday, May 31st. The following resolution, passed at the meeting held on November 24th, 1916, was reaffirmed:—"That the Association for the Promotion of the Registration of Nurses in Scotland protests against the action of the Central Committee for the State Registration of Nurses in London in determining (1) to break off negotiations with the College of Nursing (Limited) at a time when unanimity of action seemed so hopeful, and (2) to proceed with its own bill without having first consulted the members of the associations represented on the Central Committee in view of the fact that substantial progress in the negotiations between the two bodies towards an agreed bill seems to have been achieved."

It was because the Council of the College of Nursing, Ltd., failed to keep its agreement with the Central Committee that negotiations were broken off, for which the representatives of the Association for the Promotion of Registration of Nurses in Scotland, who have seats on the College Council are in part responsible. The Central Committee declined to be dictated to by Members who have accepted office on the College Council, and recorded their decision by 20 votes to 2.

COERCION OF NURSES. RIGHT OF APPEAL TO THE PRIME MINISTER DISCOURAGED.

The Executive Committee of the Association for the Promotion of the Registration of Nurses in Scotland (composed almost entirely of hospital officials), following on a meeting in Edinburgh, strongly recommend members of the Association not to sign any petition to the Prime Minister such as is at present being circulated by the Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses.

The Petition appeals to the Prime Minister for direct representation of the Nurses on any Provisional Council set up by Parliament to make the Rules to which the Nurses will have to conform, a Right denied to the Nurses by the Council of the College in its Registration Bill.

CITIZENSHIP FOR WOMEN.

Now that Parliament has reassembled the Electoral Reform Bill is soon to be taken in hand. The sooner the Bill passes through all its stages and becomes law the better. Once enfranchised, women will be inspired with more self-respect and a greater sense of personal responsibility than the majority now possess; and they will not have to cast their sweetness politically on the desert air. The nursing controversy for the past quarter of a century would long ago have been satisfactorily settled if the nurses had not been an unenfranchised class.

BOOK OF THE WEEK.

A SHEAF OF BLUEBELLS.*

The feuds of Royalists and the followers of Napoleon Buonaparte form the theme of Baroness Orczy's latest novel.

"Among the many petitions presented that year by *émigrés* desirous of returning to France under the conditional amnesty granted to them by the newly-crowned Emperor, was one signed by Mme. la Marquise de Mortain and by her son, Laurent, then aged twenty-one years, and one signed by M. le Comte de Courson for himself and his daughter, Fernande. Napoleon, in a lenient mood, granted their desire. They were allowed to retake possession of their châteaux and of such of their lands as had not been sold by the State.

There was yet another son of Mme. la Marquise, by a former marriage.

Dubois, Chief Préfet of Police, told the secretary Fouché: "M. de Maurel has been taught to execrate his mother. He was only four years old when his father died, but an uncle brought him up—old Gaston de Maurel—a magnificent patriot, if ever there was one. Nothing of the whilom aristocrat about him . . . eats peas with his knife and wears sabots and a blouse . . . he voted for the death of the king."

Ronnay de Maurel worked on the foundries where he employed five thousand men. He was one of the richest men in France. He and his uncle lived like a couple of peasants in a couple of rooms in the sumptuous château. The fastidious Mme. la Marquise hated this son of hers on every count. He was a follower of the loathed Buonaparte, a bourgeois in his upbringing, manners and dress, and he became the lover of Fernande who was affianced to her adored younger son Laurent.

Fernande began by hating and despising Ronnay, but she coquetted with him in order to win him over to the Royalist party, and she ended by falling a victim herself to the passion that she sought to arouse in him. She plans a meeting with him in the woods, and conveniently sprains her ankle just before the time she knows he will pass.

"She had only just time to arrange her gown in its most becoming folds to decide on the exact position of the sheaf of bluebells and of her outstretched arm, and to assure herself that the sunlight was indeed playing with her hair and with her toes in just the manner she desired. Then she closed her eyes and waited."

She had the strength of mind not to open them till she was quite sure that dark, scowling enquiring eyes were close to her face. Then she opened her own. When she had posed for some minutes she tells him:—

"My name is Fernande de Courson."

"I know that, Mademoiselle."

* By Baroness Orczy. Hutchinson & Co., London. Price 6s.

"We are cousins," she suggested demurely.

"At your service."

"Then I pray you help me to get up."

He was, as usual, dressed in blouse and rough breeches. For a second or two he looked around him in pathetic helplessness, as if he expected the dwellers of the forest to help him in this awful dilemma. But no one came, and the lovely creature whose tiny bare foot looked like an exquisite flower, was appealing, oh, so piteously, for help.

It ended in Ronnay de Maurel carrying naughty Fernande home. He lost his heart completely on the journey, and Fernande in spite of her hatred of the cause in which he was fighting, and in spite of assuring herself to the contrary, was not quite mistress of her own.

"I said that the bear would soon be dancing to my piping," she mused, "and he is standing on his hind legs now ready to begin."

There are many experiences and many exciting episodes before the misunderstandings are removed on either side. Mme. la Marquise plots and schemes for the undoing of her hated elder son, Fernande discovers the plot and saves Ronnay from being treacherously murdered. Laurent goes through tortures of passionate jealousy and deserts from his regiment at a great crisis in order to assure himself of Fernande's feelings. His mother furiously disowns him.

"You are here, my son," she said harshly, "at the post of dishonour, while your father and kindred are fighting for France."

Poor Laurent retrieved his dishonour and died a hero's death, and Fernande is free to marry Ronnay. It is a strong story and well told.

H. H.

SOUTH WIND.

Where have you been, South Wind, this May-day morning,

With larks aloft, or skimming with the swallow,
Or with blackbirds in a green, sun-glinted thicket?

Oh! I heard you like a tyrant in the valley;
Your ruffian haste shook the young, blossoming orchards;

You clapped rude hands, hallooing round the chimney,

And white your pennons streamed along the river.

You have robbed the bee, South Wind, in your adventure,

Blustering with gentle flowers; but I forgave you
When you stole to me shyly with scent of hawthorn.

(From the "Old Huntsman" and other Poems, by Siegfried Sassoon.)

COMING EVENTS.

June 12th.—East London Nursing Society.
Annual service for District and other nurses.
Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. 3 p.m.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Whilst cordially inviting communications upon all subjects for these columns, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not in ANY WAY hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

JUSTICE FOR THE WORKING NURSE.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—I note that the Supply of Nurses' Committee express the opinion, in their Report, that it must rest with the Training Schools to decide how much the military service of the V.A.D. members shall count for in the event of their wishing to complete their training after the war. This appears to open the door to great irregularities and in properly organized Schools cannot be done. What must sooner or later be reconsidered by the Training Schools is the injustice of demanding the fourth year's work from "The Working Nurse," now made compulsory in many large hospitals. Three years' training should be the maximum, when a nurse should be ready for her Central Exam. by an independent Board. The fourth year is only compulsory labour, and should be done away with. If the Training Schools are going to be permitted to make easy terms for V.A.D.s, then the general probationers must also be more generously treated. We have had enough of the "preference probationer," the "peeress matron," and the "autocrat Commandant." After the war, the despised "Working Nurse" must present her point of view, and prevent all these absurdities for the future.

Yours truly,

"A WORKING NURSE."

A SIMPLE REMEDY.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—May I ask you whether the Superintendent of a Nurses' Home, where private nurses stay between cases, has any right to place upon the Notice Board all the College propaganda, and constantly annoy us by drawing our attention to it? I was a State Registrationist ten years before the College was founded. I am quite content with our own Bill, and have no confidence in one drafted by "Antis." Last week the "Word of Caution" from the College against our Petition to the Prime Minister was stuck up, but not so our Petition. What remedy has a nurse against this partisanship?

Yours truly,

A MEMBER R.N.S.

[The remedy is quite simple. Leave the Home. —Ed.]

THE "SERF CLAUSE."

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—May I enquire if the American Nurses now working under our War Office, have to sign the agreement containing the "Serf

Clause." It does not seem possible to insult them by suggesting it.

Yours truly,

SISTER T.F.N.S.

[That question has been put to a member of one of the Units, and her reply was "We are not signing anything on this side, and would return to the States before we would sign such an agreement."—Ed.]

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Miss F. M. B. D.—Candidates who desire to enter Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, must produce certificates of at least three years' hospital training. Write for the regulations of the Service, enclosing 3d. to His Majesty's Stationery Office, 28, Abingdon Street, S.W.

OUR PRIZE COMPETITION.

QUESTION.

June 23rd.—What do you know of Trench Feet, and how have you seen the condition treated?

NOTICE.

Will Mrs. Main, not known at Broom House Hospital now, please send address, as copy of Journal has been returned, "Address not known"?

CONCESSION

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF TRAINED NURSES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Upon the request of a large number of old subscribers, whose expenses have gone up during the war, it has been decided that members of societies affiliated to the National Council of Trained Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland, of which it is the official organ, shall have the privilege of having THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING, if obtained direct from the office, for 6s. 6d. for a year, post free, provided this sum is sent in advance to the Manager, 431, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

The Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Irish Nurses' Association.

The Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses.

The National Union of Trained Nurses.

The Registered Nurses' Society.

The School Nurses' League.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital Nurses' League.

League of Royal Free Hospital Nurses.

League of St. John's House Nurses.

General Hospital, Birmingham, Nurses' League.

Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, Nurses' League.

Leicester Royal Infirmary Nurses' League.

Chelsea Infirmary Nurses' League.

Kingston Infirmary Nurses' League.

Royal South Hants Nurses' League.

Victoria and Bournemouth Nurses' League.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester, Nurses' League.

City of Westminster Infirmary Nurses' League.

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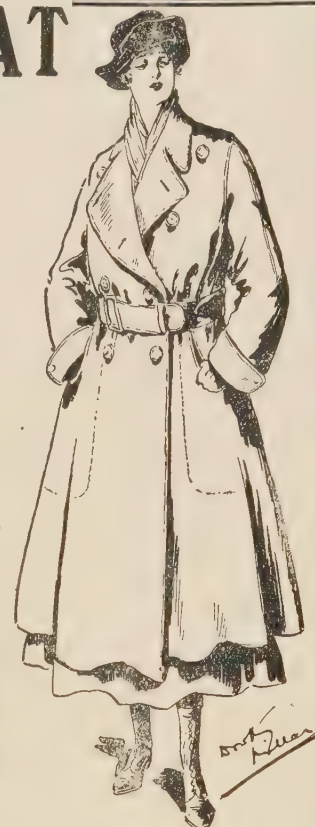
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Prize Competition.

RULES FOR COMPETITION.

1. Any reader of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING may compete for the prize of **FIVE SHILLINGS** which will be paid to the **writer of the best article of from 300 to 750 words on the following subject—**
"What are the [incubation] periods of measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, enteric fever, and typhus fever? Also state the common length of the diseases and the length of the period of infection."

The dated Coupon for June 9th, published on this page, must be cut out by the Competitor, and enclosed with the article she sends, with her full name and address inserted. The number of words of article to be written on left hand top corner of first page. This answer should be posted not later than **June 9th**, to the Editor, 20, Upper Wimpole St., London, W., marked on the envelope "Prize Competition." **The Name of the Winner of the Prize and the Prize Article will appear on June 16th, 1917.**

2. The Editor's decision must be accepted by each Competitor as final and unquestionable.

Prize Competition Coupon

June 9th, 1917

Name of Competitor

Address

The Midwife.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK.

So great has been the demand for the tickets for the lectures for speakers that are taking place under the auspices of the National Baby Week Council that it has been found necessary to secure a large hall and the lectures are now being given at the College of Ambulance, No. 3, Vere Street, W. In addition to the speakers already announced, the following lectures have been arranged:—

Wednesday, June 20th, at 5.30.—"The Duty of the Citizen in the Promotion of Child Welfare," by Mr. Benjamin Broadbent, of Huddersfield.

Friday, June 29th.—"The Care of the Lying-in Woman, and the Role of the Midwife," by Miss Lucy Robinson.

A Speakers' Practice Class has also been arranged by the "Education as National Service" Training Centre. The Classes will consist of half-hour lectures, followed by practice, at 8 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, June 5th, 7th, 12th, 14th, 19th and 21st, at 11, Tavistock Square, W.C. Application for tickets (free of charge) should be made to Miss Elliott, 6, Holles Street, Oxford Street, W. 1, enclosing a stamped envelope.

Sunday, July 1st, is Baby Sunday. On Monday there is to be a Mansion House Meeting, with the Lord Mayor in the chair, when Lord Rhondda, the Duchess of Marlborough, and others will speak. On Tuesday, July 3rd, the National Baby Week Exhibition will be opened at the Central Hall, Westminster, the sections of which will include:—

Baby's bedroom.	Baby's food.
Baby's sleep.	Baby plays.
Baby's clothes.	Baby learns.
Where baby lives	Care of baby's mother.
Baby's ailments	Baby's advice bureau.
Healthy parentage.	Baby's shopping.

During the Exhibition there will be Conferences, arranged by Dr. Janet Lane Claydon, on subjects relating to infant welfare, and the week will close with National Mothercraft Competitions. The baby shows, pageants, and pram parades which will take place in nearly 300 provincial towns, should do much to arouse an intelligent interest in His Majesty the Baby, and to bring about the mobilisation of motherhood which Mrs. Lloyd George declares is needed.

Amongst many suggestions made for the observation of Baby Week is one that every house where there is a baby should hang out a flag.

On Friday, June 1st, by invitation of the National Baby Week Council members of the Press had an opportunity of seeing the film—

"MOTHERHOOD"

at the private theatre of the Transatlantic Film Company, 37, Oxford Street, W. Mrs. H. B. Irving who wrote the play gave a short address on the aims and objects of Baby Week, speaking

in a vivid and attractive way which will surely attract large audiences during the first week in July. No one, she said, had ever thought of a School for slum property owners. Nothing was easier than lecturing mothers, nothing more difficult than being really helpful to them. Children were an insurmountable objection in tenants to many landlords. Citizens were the only people who could really deal with the question, for after all the legislators only carried out their instructions. What was wanted was that the man in the street should realize his responsibility, and say, "This is my stunt." Then we should go ahead. The crusade was arousing opposition, and that was a good thing. You could not interfere with vested interests without doing so. In conclusion Mrs. Irving said that we could hardly pray for the fatherless children and widows "We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord" if we never lift a finger to help.

The other speaker was Judge Neil of Chicago, who claimed emphatically that when it became necessary for the State to aid a mother, in the support of children, it was not only humane but economical to pension the mother, so as to enable her to keep the home together, instead of placing the children in institutions.

The Trans-Atlantic All-British Photoplay "Motherhood," by Dorothea Irving, was then thrown on the screen, and was received with much interest and enthusiasm.

The story opens the year before the war with a typical courtship between John and Mary, railway porter and factory hand. Then comes marriage, poverty, and mean streets, and the failure of the factory hand, knowing little of housework and cookery, to provide appetising food for her husband. An evil influence appears in the person of a neighbour, Mrs. Jones, and a violent quarrel, threatens to wreck the happiness of husband and wife, when a Health Visitor from a neighbouring Maternity Centre appears, and peace is restored. Indeed, if all Health Visitors were as charming as Mrs. Irving who posed for the part, they would be irresistible. Then war breaks out, and Mary is left alone to await the woman's great adventure. Pictures of the ignorant untrained midwife and the trained nurse-midwife, are thrown on the screen. There can be no doubt as to Mary's decision, but we could wish the latter would put her cap on straight before she makes her bow to the public.

The brief "Cradle leave" granted to Jack when his boy is born is a source of much happiness to both parents. As a result of Baby Week, interest in the movement for better housing and the protection of maternity and infant life increases and when Jack returns after the war he finds his wife and children installed in a home at the same rent as the first, but with many conveniences, including a bath, and all ends well.

POST GRADUATE WEEK.

GENERAL LYING-IN-HOSPITAL, YORK ROAD,
LAMBETH.*(Concluded from page 390.)*

The programme of the fifth and last day of the week included demonstrations in the milk kitchen and lecture hall. No branch of the midwife's work could be more important than the feeding of the baby should its mother for any reason be unable to nurse it.

The various methods of preparing milk to suit the idiosyncrasies of different babies were shown much to the edification of the spectators.

In the afternoon a limited number were admitted to the infants' clinic. Here all sorts and kinds of babies in birthday suits were examined and their mothers advised by the doctor in attendance and by Sister French. The Health Visitor was also present to assist with that part of the history that came under her department.

At six o'clock those midwives who had entered their names sat for the examination on the subjects that had been discussed during the week.

In the evening a large number assembled to hear at the Midwives' Institute a lecture on "Twilight Sleep." Some disappointment was at first felt when it was announced that Dr. Fairbairn, who was to have delivered it, was unable to come. His place was, however, most ably filled by Dr. Jock Headley, of St. Thomas's Hospital, who said that a wrong impression had altogether been created on this subject by the daily press, who claimed for the treatment a great deal more than anyone who had had experience of it would care to do. A great deal could be said for its use in particularly long or painful labours.

The drug administered was a mixture of morphia and scopolamine.

Twilight sleep is a condition of stupor.

The preliminary dose is $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of morphia and 150th of gr. of scopolamine followed at fairly frequent intervals by 450th gr. of scopolamine.

Labour should be well established before the treatment commenced, and the os dilated to admit two fingers.

The patient becomes drowsy similarly to a person under the influence of morphia. As labour proceeds she feels the pains. She should be encouraged to sleep, and the room should be darkened as far as it is possible with regard to the nursing. Enemeta, &c., should, of course, be attended to before the treatment is begun. All noises should be avoided and cotton wool placed in the patient's ears. She must not be left by the nurse, and the medical man in charge should be within easy call. The patient lies and sleeps between her pains and wakes up when they return, and there is no obvious difference in her to any ordinary patient. She will talk, and do what she is told. At the end of the labour she has no recollection of it, and often does not realise that the child is born. The action of hyoscine obliterates

memory. Dr. Headley said it was difficult to believe that they felt no pain, and he compared their condition to a patient not completely under an anæsthetic who will wince when the incision is made, and who, though he feels the pain, has no recollection of it on his return to consciousness. An important thing to remember was to take the child as soon as it was born into another room, as its crying might cause the mother to reconstruct the whole thing in her mind. Thirst was characteristic of these labours, and while it was permissible for the patient to have as much water as she liked to drink, it should be remembered that the bladder may fill up to a serious extent. This was a point to be noted.

As to the effect on the mother, there was the question, How far is it quite safe? There was the fear of going too far, for a fairly large dose might cause death if carried to extremes. But so far as he, Dr. Headley, knew there had been no calamity to the mother. If the patient became very restless the drug should be stopped.

As regards the baby, it was no doubt far more commonly born blue and breathing sluggishly than was an ordinary child, but there was no greater proportion of still-births.

One of the difficulties was that in the second stage the mother was inclined not to work, and this has increased the number of forceps cases, but that was a small matter compared to painless birth.

The most suitable cases for treatment were primiparae and those women for whom might be expected a long labour.

The least suitable were those whose labour only lasted an hour or two.

There were certain women who generally had a long first stage before the labour was well established, and who would lose one or two night's sleep and were consequently tired out before labour has well begun—these cases are specially suitable.

The lecture brought the Post Graduate week to a conclusion, and we are sure that it was with great regret that the Post graduates said good-bye for another year to York Road Hospital. To many of them it held still pleasanter memories; for there were many of its old pupils among them. One midwife was heard to remark with that pleasant swagger that is used to those whom one considers on a lower plane, that they had been highly favoured to have such teachers as Sister Olive and Sister French. We are sure that everyone agreed that they were entitled to their boast. To mark their gratitude to all those at York Road who had taken such infinite pains to give them such a delightful week for amusement as well as instruction had been provided for, in the shape of tickets for "Daddy Long Legs," they presented the Matron with flowers, Sister Olive with glass kidney bowls and scissors for the theatre, Sister French with some woolly vests for the babies. It was characteristic of them that they declined any personal gifts, for it is easy to see at York Road that the happy atmosphere that prevails there springs from forgetfulness of self.

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